1. (a), (d)
2. (a), (b), (c)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (c)
7. (b)
8. (b)
9. (b)
10. (c)

11. DATA WAREHOUSE

A data warehouse is a central repository of information that can be analysed to make more informed decisions. Data flows into a data warehouse from transactional systems, relational databases, and other sources, typically on a regular cadence.
For example, a data warehouse might combine customer information from an organization's point-of-sale systems, its mailing lists, website, and comment cards.

12. OLTP

OLTP stands for Online Transactional Processing. It enables the real-time execution of large numbers of database transactions by large numbers of people, typically over the internet. A database transaction is a change, insertion, deletion, or query of data in a database.

OLAP

OLAP stands for Online Analytical Processing. It allows the user to analyse information from multiple. Here analysis is faster. Data base are divided into one or more clusters. The cubes are designed in such a way that creating and viewing reports are simple

13. CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA WAREHOUSE

a). SUBJECT ORIENTED

Analysis of the data for the decision makers of a business can be done easily by constricting to a particular subject area of the Data warehouse. This makes understanding and analysis of the data concise and straightforward by excluding the unwanted information on some subject that is not needed for decision-making. This means that the ongoing operations of an organization are not taken into consideration.

b). INTEGRATED

Data warehouses consist of data from different variable sources integrated under one platform. This data obtained is extracted and transformed maintaining uniformity without depending on the source it was obtained from this feature is known as Integrated. Standards are established which are universally acceptable for the data present in the warehouse.

c). TIME VARIANT

One of the important properties of the data warehouse is the historical perspective it holds. It keeps the huge volume of data from all databases stored in accordance with the elements of time. It consists of a temporal element and extensive time horizon. Inability to change the element of time is an essential aspect of time variance. Record key is used to display time variance.

d). NON VOLATILE

Data is updated by uploading data in the data warehouse to protect data from momentary changes. This means that once a data is fed, there can be no alteration or changes made. The inability to be erased is called the non-volatile character of the data warehouse environment. data is read only and allows only two functions to be performed: Access and Loading.

14. **STAR SCHEMA**

A star schema is a multi-dimensional data model used to organize data in a database so that it is easy to understand and analyse. Star schemas can be applied to data warehouses, databases, data marts, and other tools. The star schema design is optimized for querying large data sets. A star schema is a type of relational database schema that is composed of a single, central fact table that is surrounded by dimension tables.

15. **SETL**

SETL (SET Language) is a very high-level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets. SETL provides two basic aggregate data types: unordered sets, and sequences (the latter also called tuples). The elements of sets and tuples can be of any arbitrary type, including sets and tuples themselves. Maps are provided as sets of pairs (i.e., tuples of length 2) and can have arbitrary domain and range types. Primitive operations in SETL include set membership, union, intersection, and power set construction, among others.